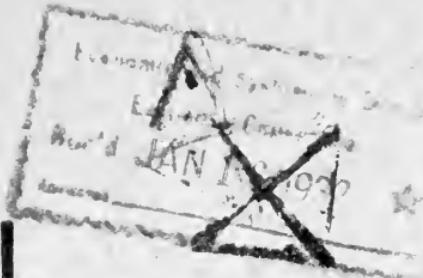


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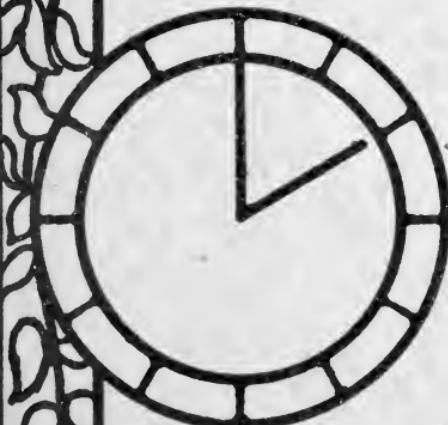
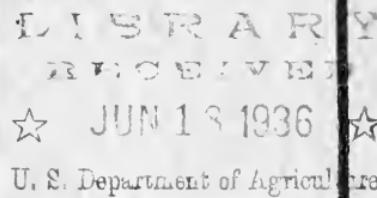
Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

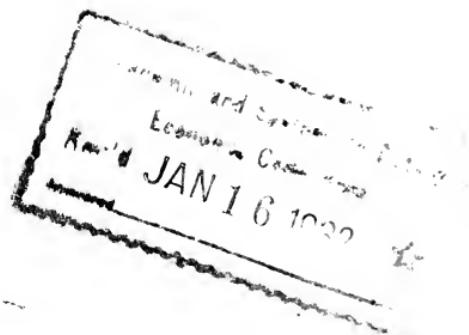
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Nature's Clock





NATURE'S CLOCK

for

YOUR FLOWER GARDEN



NATURE'S Clock records time and is everlastingly correct. It records the centuries in the sands, clays and rocks. The years are marked in the annual rings of tree growth, so that those who study nature can check back on time records that are indisputable.

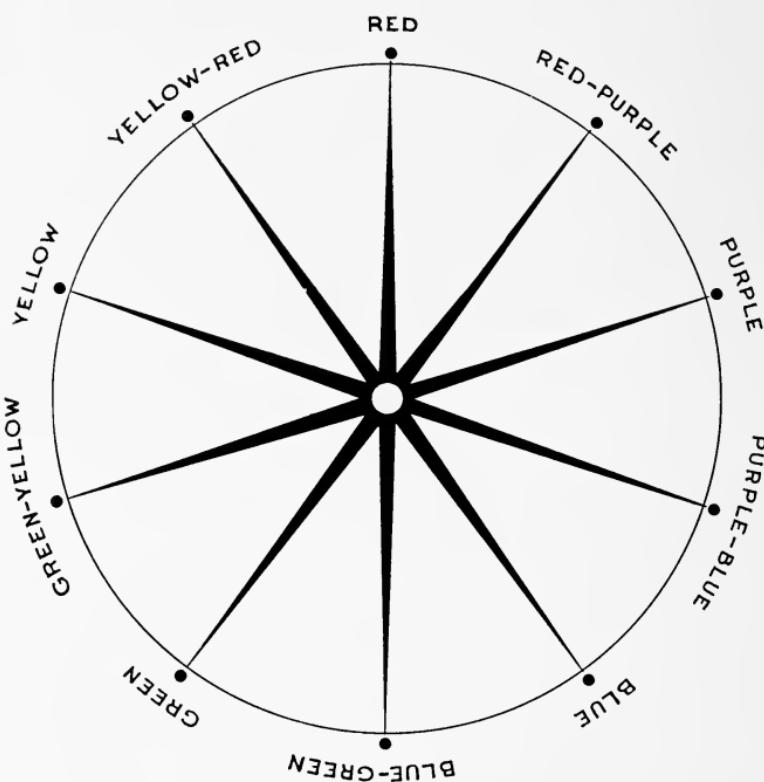
The months are ticked off by bloom; the weeks by the rotation of the flowers, and the days by the flowers that open each year on, or nearly on, the same dates during a normal season. Nature times its plants in regular order; one by one they come, keeping their proper place in the procession year by year.

One may take full advantage of nature's timing of bloom. Your garden will benefit by putting your planting "in time" with Nature's Clock. No matter how small the place, advantage can be taken of the regular procession of flowers and your selection be made to cover month by month, week by week and day by day, from Spring to frost.

Nature's Clock will never disappoint, and to help you easily select the plants to put your garden "in time," we offer the following calendar of hardy perennials for every purpose.

Effective Color Combinations

How to Select Them For Your Garden



The relation of one color to another is the fundamental basis on which all pleasing color combinations are constructed. The above diagram presents in a simple form the relative positions of the five Principal colors: Red, Yellow, Green, Blue and Purple; and five Intermediate colors: Yellow-Red, Green-Yellow, etc. Those colors appearing near each other on the circumference of the circle are known as Neighboring colors; those which lie directly across the circle from each other are known as Opposite colors.

To Select a Color Combination, first locate the color on the diagram, then select a color combination by any one of the following methods:

1. By choosing colors which are of the Same color, but of a different shade.
2. By choosing colors which are Neighboring colors.
3. By choosing colors which are Opposite to the color.



A CALENDAR *of* PERENNIALS

Nature's Clock page 1
Planting Perennials page 4
Lists of bloom for each month page 6 to 17
Lists of desirable plants for Cutting page 18
 for Moist and Wet Soils page 18
 for Shade page 19
 for Dry positions page 20
 for The Rock Garden page 20
 for Ground Cover page 21
 for Under Plantings of Evergreens page 21
The Floral Clock—page 26

Special Lists of

Bulbs for Naturalistic Planting page 32
Chrysanthemums—Hardy—page 22
Ferns page 31
Iris—Japanese page 23-24
Iris—German page 25-26
Iris—Species page 24
Phlox—page 27
Peonies—page 28, 29, 30



Anemone Pennsylvania

OUR PERENNIAL DEPARTMENT is located on the west side of the Ridge Pike, a quarter of a mile north of Barren Hill and a mile and a half south of the Conshohocken Pike.

Herbaceous Perennials! What a constant procession of bloom passes through our minds at the thought of these two words! From early March till late November we enjoy their flowers. The enormous amount of pleasure derived from perennials is due not only to the many choice varieties, but also to the various types of plantings in which they are used. Think of the innumerable places about your home where perennials could be added.

The main garden, of course, comes first. It is only fair to keep its interests renewed by the addition of a few rarer plants of some improved variety. Only a true gardener knows the thrill of watching a new plant unfold its petals and reveal its beauty for the first time. Do you?

Perhaps your garden area is enclosed by a retaining wall which is suitable for planting, or maybe you are fortunate enough to have an ideal location for a rock garden. This gives you unlimited possibilities when you look over the never ending list of alpine plants. Often greater pleasure is derived from rock plants than any other kind. It is easily explained however when you compare the tiny plants that most of them are, with the wealth of bloom they continually give.

Then too, there always seems to be a shady place where nothing else will grow. Have you ever thought of ferns? What inviting plantings can be made with just a little choice material!

Also consider your shrubbery border. After the short flowering season there will be only a green mass remaining. Picture a planting of perennials grouped among your shrubbery; graceful *Dicentra spectabilis*, beautiful Japanese anemone, not to mention the Peonies and a score of others.

Yes, score upon score—lists without end—are the number of perennials with which you could be supplied!

Service of Consultant Horticulturist

How many times have you wondered just what type of plant would look at home in some special nook or cranny of your garden? This trying area may be too wet—too dry, or too shady. It becomes a problem! On the other hand you may have just such a spot as described above but not having analyzed it you are not consciously aware of it. It is annoying to you simply because of its bare appearance.

Think how satisfying it would be to have someone come to your garden during short intervals who could suggest pleasing effects and work them out with you; someone who would take a live interest in improving every section of your garden; suggesting bits of choice perennials, uses of ferns, methods of continuous bloom, not to mention cultural directions for plants not doing so well.

A countless store of ideas, from one experienced with the work, will be yours for the asking.

The charge for such service is based on the time consumed and we will be very glad to give you full information.

PLANTING PERENNIALS

The first thing to be considered is the proper preparation of the soil. The beds, enriched with well-rotted manure, should be dug deep, especially if there is a clay bottom, which should be broken through to give the bed proper drainage and permit deep rooting of the plants, so that they withstand the drought of summer. If planted in dry weather, they should be well watered, and throughout the summer the surface of the beds thoroughly cultivated to keep down the weeds and conserve the moisture. All plants having weak stems should be staked to keep them in their natural position, and as soon as the individual flowers are passed they should be cut off to allow the strength of the plant to go toward forming other flowers instead of seed. This will prolong the period of bloom. In the fall cut all plants, except those which are evergreen, to within six inches of the ground, and cover the beds with a good mulch. In the spring roughage should be removed and the short litter that remains be forked into the beds, to enrich them and aid the soil to retain moisture. Be careful not to disturb the roots, or loosen the shallow-rooting plants.

Soil Requirements. The first consideration in the planting of perennials is the proper soil and in considering soil requirements there are a few essentials which should not be overlooked. In general, almost all the plants suitable for the border do well in a good friable garden loam.

There are several methods of attaining this desirable condition. If the soil borders on the clay side, add lime, or wood ashes and sand; however if it is too sandy, peat moss, manure or compost should be applied. An easy method of enriching the soil is the use of a commercial fertilizer, the proportions of $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of sulphate of ammonia, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of acid phosphate, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of sulphate of potash to 100 sq. ft. and mix with soil or sand for convenience in spreading. This should be cultivated or watered into the soil, being careful not to allow any to remain on the leaves as there is danger of burning. Bone meal is excellent used at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. to 1 square yard.

JANUARY—THE MONTH TO PLAN

Winter evenings will not be long if one will take this time to plan for Spring planting in the garden. Once the cold is past, planting days come quickly and the garden planting planned ahead gives a satisfactory garden in the Spring.

FEBRUARY—THE MONTH TO PURCHASE

Last month you planned your garden planting, listing your garden needs and now is the time to place your order to be delivered at the time you wish to plant. Do not leave the ordering until you are ready to plant; far too many do this and at the last minute the order is sent in marked "rush." Hundreds do the same, making it physically impossible for the nursery to meet the shipping demand on "rush" orders at a time when planting should have been done. March is the rush order season—place your orders in February, and plant early enough to get full benefit of the plants the first season.

MARCH AND APRIL

WHILE the year's bloom begins in February, with the Helleborus, March and April are the earliest months in which we get any quantity of garden bloom. March opens the season for us with hardy bloom for the house and garden, and through the following month of April, we get a good selection. The old maxim, "April showers bring May flowers," does not give April credit for her own bright blossoms. The following is a choice list:

Adonis amurensis (Bird's-eye). Yellow.....	9 in.
Anchusa myosotidiflora . Blue.....	1 ft.
Aquilegia canadensis (Common Columbine). Scarlet.....	1 to 2 ft.
Arabis alpina (Rock-cress). White.....	4 to 6 in.
Aubretia hendersoni (False Wall Cress). Purplish violet..	4 in.
Doronicum austriacum (Austrian Leopard's Bane). Yellow	2 ft.
Excelsum (Showy Leopard's Bane). Yellow.....	2 ft.
Helleborus niger (Christmas Rose). White.....	6 in.
Niger, var. atrorubens. Purple	6 to 9 in.
Hepatica triloba (Liver Leaf). White and Blue.....	6 in.
Iberis sempervirens (Candytuft). White.....	1 ft.
Iris cristata . Blue, spotted yellow	6 in.
Sanguinaria canadensis (Bloodroot). White.....	6 in.
Trillium grandiflorum (Woods Lily). White.....	9 to 12 in.
erectum (Wake-robin). Purple.....	9 to 12 in.

10 of the above assortment, in 10 varieties, our selection.. \$3 50
50 of the above assortment, in 10 varieties, our selection.. 12 50
100 of the above assortment, in 10 varieties, our selection.. 20 00

MAY

MAY adds a wealth of flowers to April's rather short list, and it is well so, as in this month we must depend entirely on our hardy garden plants to furnish the blossoms for the house or garden. In this month that grand family of perennials, the Peony, gives its first flowers and they continue long into June.

Ajuga genevensis (Geneva Bugle).	Bright blue.....	6 in.
Alyssum saxatile, var. compactum (Golden Tuft).	Yellow	1 ft.
Anehusa italicica, var. Dropmore (Bugloss).	May and June. Blue.....	3 to 4 ft.
Anehusa italicica, var. opal.	Pale blue. May and June	3 to 4 ft.
Anemone pennsylvanica (Wind-flower).	White.....	1 to 2 ft.
pulsatilla (Pasque-flower).	Violet-purple.....	9 in.
sylvestris (Snowdrop).	Pure white.....	12 to 18 in.
Aquilegia chrysanthia (Golden aquilegia).	Golden-yellow. May to August.....	3 ft.
Aquilegia —all colors.	May and June.....	2 ft.
Astilbe japonica (Japanese Astilbe).	White.....	15 to 18 in.
Bellis perennis (English Daisy).	White and pink.....	6 to 8 in.
Convallaria majalis (Lily-of-the Valley).	White.....	6 to 9 in.
Dianthus barbatus (Sweet William).	Mixed colors.....	1½ to 2 ft.
Dianthus deltoides brilliant.	Carmine. June and July	creeping
Diecentra spectabilis (Bleeding Heart).	Pink.....	1½ to 2 ft.
Doronieum excelsum (Leopard's Bane).	Yellow.....	2 ft.
Epimedium coccineum.	Scarlet.....	6 in.
lilacea (Barrenwort).	Lilac.....	1 ft.
macranthum.	Double white.....	6 in.
sulphureum.	Pale yellow.....	6 in.
Geum coccineum (Avens).	Scarlet.....	18 in.
Iberis sempervirens (Candytuft).	White.....	6 to 8 in.
Iris Germanica in variety.	All colors.....	1½ to 2½ ft.
pumila, var. alba.	White.....	8 to 10 in.
Lupinus (Lupine).	Pink, white and blue. May and June	3 ft.
Mertensia pulmonariooides (Blue Bells).	Light blue.....	18 to 24 in.
Myosotis alpestris, var. victoria.	Light blue.....	6 to 9 in.
scorpioides (Forget-me-not).	Light blue.....	spreading
Paeonia chinensis (Peony).	White to maroon.....	2 to 4 ft.
officialis.	White, pink, crimson. Early	12 to 18 in.
Papaver bractatum (Oriental Poppy).	Red. May and June.....	2 to 3 ft.
orientalis.	Mrs. Perry. Salmon rose. May and June	2 to 3 ft.
Phlox amoena (Amoena Phlox).	Bright pink.....	3 to 4 in.
carolina.	Rosy-red.....	6 to 10 in.
divaricata (Wild Sweet William).	Lavender.....	1 ft.
lilacina.	Lilac.....	creeping
subulata (Mountain Pink).	Rose and White.....	creeping
Polemonium coeruleum (Jacob's Ladder).	Blue.....	1½ to 2 ft.
coeruleum, var. album.	White.....	1½ to 2 ft.
Primula veris (Polyanthus).	Yellow, orange, crimson.....	6 to 9 in.
Sedum acre (Golden Moss).	Yellow. May and June	creeping
Sedum album (Stone Crop).	White. May and June	6 in.
Trollius europaeus (Globe Flower).	Glossy yellow.....	2 ft.
Vinca minor (Periwinkle).	Blue.....	creeping
Viola Jersey gem.	Pure violet. All season	4 in.
lutea.	Yellow. All season	4 in.

10 of the above assortment, in 10 varieties, our selection. \$3 50

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JUNE

JUNE, the Month of Roses, would be sadly deficient in flowers were it not for the perennials, and this month might well be called the month of Peonies, for they are sturdy rivals of the Queen of Flowers, useful alike for the decorative effect in the garden or for cutting. Another close rival of both the Peony and the Rose is the gorgeous Japanese Iris, which comes to us late in this month, and continues well on through July, giving a full range of color from white to crimson and from porcelain to the deepest blues. At this season also, the early varieties of Phlox add a strong color-note to the garden.

Achillea millefolium roseum, var. Cerise Queen (Yarrow).

<i>Amaranth</i> red. June to Sept.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.
<i>ptarmica</i> . White. All summer.....	2 ft.
<i>Anthemis tinctoria</i> (Chamomile). Yellow.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft.
<i>Aquilegias</i> , in variety. White, yellow, blue.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft.
<i>Arenaria grandiflora</i> (Sandwort). White.....	6 in.
<i>Armeria maritima</i> (Thrift). Rosy purple.....	6 to 9 in.
<i>Aster alpinus</i> (Alpine Aster). Purple.....	6 to 9 in.
<i>Baptisia australis</i> (False Indigo). Blue.....	2 ft.
<i>tinctoria</i> . Yellow.....	3 ft.
<i>Bellis perennis</i> (English Daisy). White and pink.....	6 to 8 in.
<i>Campanula alliariaefolia</i> (Bellflower). White.....	2 ft.
<i>carpatica</i> (The Harebell). Deep blue.....	9 in.
<i>carpatica alba</i> . White.....	9 in.
<i>medium</i> (Canterbury Bells). White, rose, blue.....	2 ft.
<i>persicifolia</i> (Peach Bells). Blue.....	15 to 18 in.
<i>persicifolia</i> , var. <i>alba</i> . White.....	15 to 18 in.
<i>Centaurea montana</i> (Montana Bluett). June and July.	
Dark purple.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.
<i>Ceratostigma plumbaginoides</i> (Plumbago). Blue. June to October.....	6 in.
<i>Cerastium tomentosum</i> (Snow-in-Summer). White.....	spreading
<i>Clematis crispa</i> (Curly Clematis). Lavender. June to September.....	3 to 4 ft.
<i>recta</i> (Upright Virgin's Bower). White.....	2 to 3 ft.
<i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i> (Tickseed). Yellow.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft.
<i>Delphinium</i> in variety. Blues and purples.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 ft.
<i>Dianthus latifolius</i> (Double Clustered Pink). Red.....	1 ft.
<i>plumarius</i> (Hardy Pinks). White to crimson.....	9 to 12 in.
<i>Dicentra eximia</i> . White and pink.....	12 to 15 in.
<i>spectabilis</i> (Bleeding Heart). Pink.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft.
<i>Dictamnus fraxinella</i> (Gas Plant). Rosy purple.....	2 to 3 ft.
<i>fraxinella alba</i> . White.....	2 to 3 ft.
<i>Digitalis purpurea</i> (Foxglove). White and purple.....	3 to 4 ft.
<i>Euphorbia corollata</i> (Spurge). White. June and Aug.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.
<i>Gaillardia grandiflora</i> (Blanket-Flower). Yellow and maroon.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.
<i>Geranium sanguineum</i> (Cranesbill). Red.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.
<i>Geum coccineum</i> (Avens). Scarlet.....	12 to 18 in.
<i>coccineum</i> Mrs. Bradshaw. Bright scarlet. Double.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.
<i>coccineum</i> Lady Stratheden. Golden yellow. Double.....	18 in.
<i>heldreichi</i> . Orange.....	12 to 18 in.
<i>Helenium hoopesi</i> (Sneezewort). Orange-yellow.....	2 to 3 ft.
<i>Heliopsis pitcheriana</i> (Orange Sunflower). Yellow.....	3 to 4 ft.
<i>Hemerocallis flava</i> . Yellow.....	2 ft.
<i>florham</i> (Golden Day Lily). June, July.....	3 ft.
<i>fulva</i> . Orange-yellow. June to August.....	2 to 3 ft.
<i>thunbergi</i> . Lemon yellow.....	2 to 3 ft.

<i>Iberis sempervirens</i> (Candytuft). White.....	6 to 8 in.
<i>Incarvillea delavayi</i> (Hardy Gloxinia). Deep rose.....	18 to 24 in.
<i>Iris kaempferi</i> (Japanese Iris). All colors but yellow.....	2½ to 4 ft.
<i>pallida dalmatica</i> . Light blue.....	3 ft.
<i>pseudacoris</i> (Yellow Iris). Yellow.....	2 to 3 ft.
<i>siberica</i> (Siberian Iris). Blue and white.....	1½ ft.
<i>Linum perenne</i> (Flax). Blue. Summer.....	1½ to 2 ft.
<i>Lupinus</i> (Lupine) in var. White, pink, blue.....	2 to 3 ft.
<i>Lychnis coronaris</i> (Rose Campion). Crimson.....	1½ to 2 ft.
<i>flos-cuculi</i> , var. <i>plenissima</i> (Ragged Robin). Rose.....	1½ ft.
<i>haageana</i> (Haage Campion). Scarlet and orange.....	1½ ft.
<i>viscaria splendens</i> fl. pl. (Rosepink Campion). Rose-pink.....	1½ ft.
<i>Myosotis scorpioides</i> (Forget-me-not). Light blue.....	spreading
<i>alpestris</i> , var. Victoria. Light blue.....	9 to 12 in.
<i>Oenothera fruticosa</i> , var. <i>Youngii</i> . Lemon-yellow.....	1½ to 2 ft.
<i>fraseri</i> . Rich yellow.....	1½ ft.
<i>missouriensis</i> (Ozark Sundrops). Yellow.....	1 ft.
<i>speciosa</i> (White Primrose). White.....	1½ ft.
<i>Paeonia chinensis</i> , in variety. White to maroon.....	2 to 4 ft.
<i>Papaver nudicaule</i> (Iceland Poppy). White, yellow and orange.....	1 ft.
<i>orientalis</i> (Oriental Poppy). Orange to scarlet.....	3 ft.
<i>Pentstemon laevigatus</i> , var. <i>Digitalis</i> (Beard-tongue).	
White.....	2 to 3 ft.
<i>ovatus</i> (Eggleaf Pentstemon). Blue.....	2 to 3 ft.
<i>Phlox divaricata</i> (Wild Sweet William). Lavender.....	1 ft.
<i>subulata</i> (Mountain Pink). Rose.....	creeping
<i>subulata alba</i> . White.....	creeping
<i>Platycodon mariesi</i> (Maries Balloon Flower). Deep blue.....	1 ft.
<i>Polemonium coeruleum</i> (Jacob's Ladder). Blue.....	1½ to 2 ft.
<i>coeruleum</i> , var. <i>album</i> . White.....	1½ to 2 ft.
<i>Pyrethrum roseum</i> . White, pink and red.....	1½ to 2 ft.
<i>roseum</i> fl. pl. named varieties.....	1½ to 2 ft.
<i>Ranunculus acris</i> fl. pl. (Yellow Bachelor's Buttons).....	2 ft.
<i>aconitifolius</i> fl. pl. (Crow's-foot). White.....	1½ to 2 ft.
<i>Salvia pratensis</i> (Meadow Sage). Deep blue.....	2 to 3 ft.
<i>Scabiosa caucasica</i> (Blue Bonnet). Lavender.....	15 to 18 in.
<i>caucasica alba</i> . White. All summer.....	15 to 18 in.
<i>Sedum sexangulare</i> (Hexagon Stonecrop). Yellow.....	creeping
<i>Spiraea aruncus</i> (Meadow-sweet). White.....	4 to 5 ft.
<i>filipendula</i> fl. pl. White.....	1½ to 2 ft.
<i>palmata</i> . Deep crimson.....	2 to 3 ft.
<i>palmata</i> , var. <i>elegans</i> and <i>ulmaria</i> . White.....	3 ft.
<i>Thalictrum adiantifolium</i> (Maidenhair Meadowine).	
Yellow.....	18 in.
<i>aquilegifolium</i> (Meadowrue). White.....	2 to 4 ft.
<i>polygamum</i> (Tall Meadowrue). White.....	3 to 4 ft.
<i>glaucum</i> (Dusty Meadowrue). Yellow. June and July	2 to 3 ft.
<i>Thermopsis caroliniana</i> (Carolina Thermopsis). Yellow..	3 to 4 ft.
<i>Thymus vulgaris</i> (Common Thyme). Pale lilac.....	2 ft.
<i>Tradescantia virginiana</i> (Spider Wort). Purple.....	2 ft.
<i>Trollius europaeus</i> (Globe Flower). Yellow.....	1½ to 2 ft.
<i>Valeriana coccinea</i> (Valerian). Red. June to Oct.....	2 ft.
<i>Veronica rupestris</i> (Rock Speedwell). Blue.....	spreading
<i>spicata</i> (Speedwell). Blue.....	1 ft.
<i>spicata alba</i> . White.....	1 ft.
<i>spicata rosea</i> . Rose.....	1 ft.
10 of the above assortment, in 10 varieties, our selection.	\$3 50
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JULY

JULY finds us at the height of the garden season. Perennials in endless variety make it an easy matter to find enough for every purpose. The wonderful masses of color produced by the hardy Phlox are now strong points in the border and afford an excellent amount of cut bloom. The Hollyhocks (*Althaea rosea*) make a grand display throughout this month with a full range of colors—white, shades of yellow, and all shades of red from the palest rose to deep maroon.

Achillea filipendula (Noble Yarrow). <i>Yellow</i>	2 to 2½ ft.
<i>millefolium</i> , var. <i>roseum</i> (Rosey Milfoil). <i>Bright pink</i>	15 to 18 in.
<i>ptarmica</i> , var. <i>The Pearl</i> . <i>White</i>	1½ to 2 ft.
<i>tomentosum</i> (Woolly Yarrow). <i>Bright yellow</i>	9 to 12 in.
Aconitum napellus (Aconite). <i>Dark blue</i> . <i>July and Aug.</i>	3 to 4 ft.
Althaea rosea (Hollyhocks). <i>All colors</i>	4 to 6 ft.
Anthemis tinctoria (Chamomile). <i>Yellow</i>	1½ to 2 ft.
Armeria . See <i>Statice</i> .	
Asclepias tuberosa . (Butterfly Weed). <i>Orange-yellow</i> . <i>July and August</i>	2 ft.
Baptisia australis (False Indigo). <i>Blue</i>	2 ft.
<i>tinctoria</i> (Yellow Wild Indigo). <i>Yellow</i>	3 ft.
Bocconia cordata (Plume Poppy). <i>Creamy white</i> . <i>July and August</i>	4 to 6 ft.
Callirhoe involucrata (Poppy Mallow). <i>Rosy crimson</i>	spreading
Campanula carpatica (the Harebell). <i>Deep blue</i>	9 in.
<i>carpatica alba</i> . <i>White</i>	9 in.
<i>glomerata</i> , var. <i>Dahurica alba</i> (Dahurian Bellflower). <i>White</i>	2 ft.
<i>persicifolia</i> (Peach Bells). <i>Blue</i>	15 to 18 in.
<i>persicifolia</i> , var. <i>alba</i> . <i>White</i>	15 to 18 in.
<i>trachelium fl. pl.</i> (Coventry Bells). <i>Deep purple</i>	2 to 3 ft.
Centaurea dealbata (Persian Centaurea). <i>Bright rose</i> . <i>July to September</i>	1½ ft.
<i>montana</i> (Perennial Cornflower). <i>In variety</i> . <i>White</i> , <i>lilac</i> and <i>purple</i>	15 to 18 in.
Ceratostigma plumbaginoides (Plumbago). <i>Blue</i> . <i>June to October</i>	6 in.
Chrysanthemum (Improved Shasta Daisies). <i>White</i>	2 ft.
<i>leucanthemum hybridum</i> . <i>White</i>	1½ to 2 ft.
<i>maximum</i> , var. <i>triumph</i> (Moonpenny Daisy). <i>White</i>	1½ to 2 ft.
Cimicifuga racemosa (Snakeroot). <i>White</i>	3 to 5 ft.
Clematis recta (Upright Virgin's Bower). <i>White</i>	2 to 3 ft.
Coreopsis lanceolata (Tickseed). <i>Yellow</i>	1½ to 2 ft.
Delphinium belladonna (Larkspur). <i>Sky blue</i>	2 ft.
<i>chinensis</i> (Larkspur). <i>White and blue</i>	12 to 18 in.
<i>formosum</i> (Hardy Larkspur). <i>Deep blue</i>	3 to 4 ft.
Dictamnus fraxinella (Gas Plant). <i>Rosy purple</i>	2 to 3 ft.
<i>fraxinella alba</i> . <i>White</i>	2 to 3 ft.
Digitalis ambigua (Yellow Foxglove). <i>Yellow</i>	2 to 3 ft.
<i>lanata</i> (Grecian Foxglove). <i>Grayish yellow</i>	2 to 3 ft.
<i>purpurea</i> (Foxglove). <i>Different colors</i>	2 to 3 ft.
Eryngium amethystinus (Sea Holly). <i>Amethyst-blue</i>	2 ft.
Euphorbia corollata (Spurge). <i>White</i>	1½ ft.
Funkia (Hosta) coerulea (Blue Plantain Lily). <i>blue</i> . <i>July to August</i>	1½ ft.
<i>fortunei</i> (Plantain Lily). <i>Lavender, violet</i>	2 ft.
<i>ovata</i> . <i>Blue</i>	2 ft.
<i>undulata media picta variegata</i> . <i>Pale lilac</i>	2 ft.



Iris pseudacoris

Gaillardia grandiflora (Blanket-flower). Yellow and maroon.....	1½ ft.
Geranium sanguineum (Cranesbill). Red.....	1½ ft.
Gypsophilla , Bristol Fairy (Baby's Breath). White. All summer.....	2 to 3 ft.
Ehrlei. White. All summer.....	2 to 3 ft.
paniculata (Baby's Breath). White.....	2 to 3 ft.
repens rosea. Rose.....	creeping
Helianthus multiflorus fl. pl. (Sunflower). Double yellow.....	4 ft.
Heliopsis pitcheriana (Orange Sunflower). Yellow.....	2 to 4 ft.
Hemerocallis aurantiaca major (Great Orange Daylily). Orange.....	1½ ft.
fulya (Daylily). Deep tawny yellow.....	2½ to 3 ft.
kwanso. Double orange-yellow.....	2½ to 3 ft.
Heuchera sanguinea (Alum-root). Coral-red.....	18 in.
sanguinea alba. White.....	18 in.
Hosta . See <i>Funkia</i> .	
Hypericum fragile (Aarons Beard). Yellow, orange. July and August.....	1 ft.
Inula britannica (Flea Bane). Light yellow. July to September.....	2 ft.
Iris kaempferi , in variety (Japanese Iris). All colors but yellow.....	2½ to 4 ft.
Lavendula spica (Spike Lavender). Lavender.....	15 to 18 in.
vera (Lavender). Lavender.....	15 to 18 in.
Lychnis chalcedonica (Maltese Cross). Vermillion. July to September.....	2 to 3 ft.
coronaria (Rose Campion). Crimson.....	1½ to 2 ft.
flos-cuculi, var. plenissima. Rose.....	1½ ft.
haageana. Scarlet and orange.....	1½ ft.
vespertina alba plena. White.....	12 to 15 in.
Lysimachia clethroides (Loose-strife). White.....	15 to 18 in.
nummularia (Moneywort). Yellow.....	creeping
punctata (Spotted Loose-stipe). Yellow.....	12 to 18 in.
Lythrum salicaria (Spiked Loose-strife). Pink.....	3 ft.

Monarda didyma , Cambridge scarlet. Scarlet.....	2 to	3 ft.
<i>didyma rosea</i> (Oswego Balm). Deep rose.....	2 to	3 ft.
<i>didyma splendens</i> . Crimson-scarlet.....		2 ft.
Nepeta mussini (Tuft Nepeta). Light violet blue. July and August.....		1 ft.
Oenothera fruticosa , var. <i>major</i> (Bush Sundrops). Yellow missouriensis. Yellow. Large bloom.....	15 to 18 in.	1 ft.
<i>speciosa</i> (White Evening Primrose). Rosy white.....		1½ ft.
Papaver nudicaule (Iceland Poppy). White, rose, orange		1 ft.
Pentstemon barbatus (Beard-tongue). Scarlet.....	2 to	3 ft.
<i>grandiflorus</i> (Shell-leaf Pentstemon). Rosy purple.....		2 ft.
<i>laevigatus</i> , var. <i>Digitalis</i> . White.....	2 to	3 ft.
<i>ovatus</i> . Blue.....	2 to	3 ft.
Phlox paniculata (Hardy Phlox). White to crimson.....	2 to	5 ft.
Platycodon grandiflora (Balloon Flower). Blue, white.....		1½ ft.
Pyrethrum roseum . White, pink and red.....	1½ to	2 ft.
<i>roseum</i> fl. pl. named varieties. White, pink, red.....	1½ to	2 ft.
Rudbeckia laciniata (Golden Glow). Bright yellow. Double. July to Sept. For background massing.....	6 to	8 ft.
<i>purpurea</i> (Purple Cone Flower). Purple. July to Oct.		3 ft.
Santolina incana (Lavender Cotton). Deep yellow.....		1 ft.
Scabiosa caucasica (Blue Bonnet). Lavender-blue.....	15 to 18 in.	
Sedum album (Stonecrop). White.....		6 in.
<i>acre</i> (Wall Pepper). Yellow.....		6 in.
<i>kamschaticum</i> (Orange Sedum). Orange-yellow. July to August.....		1 ft.
<i>sexangulare</i> (Stonecrop). Yellow.....	creeping	
<i>stoloniferum</i> (Running Sedum). Pink. July and Aug.	6 in.	
<i>telephiooides</i> (Wild Orpine). Pink.....	1 ft.	
Sidalcea nimmerdor (Scarlet Beauty). Brilliant pink.....	2½ ft.	
Spiraea aruncus . White.....	4 to	5 ft.
<i>filipendula</i> fl. pl. White.....	1½ to	2 ft.
<i>filipendula rubra lobata</i> . Pink.....	3 to	4 ft.
<i>palmata</i> (Meadow Sweet). Deep crimson.....	2 to	3 ft.
<i>palmata</i> , var. <i>elegans</i> . White with crimson anthers.....		3 ft.
<i>ulmaria</i> . White.....		3 ft.
<i>venusta</i> (Carmine Meadowsweet). Deep carmine pink		3 ft.
Stachys lanata (Molly Betony). Pink.....		1 ft.
Statice armeria , var. <i>splendens</i> (Thrift). Pink.....		6 in.
<i>latifolia elegantissima</i> . Bloom larger and richer in color than "latifolia."		
<i>latifolia</i> (Great Sea Lavender). Deep blue.....		2 ft.
<i>cephalotus latifolia</i> (Bee's Ruby). Pink. June and July.....		1½ ft.
<i>pseudoarmeria</i> (False Thrift). Rosy pink. All summer		9 in.
Stokesia laevis "cyanea" (Stokesia). Lavender. July to October.....		1½ ft.
Tradescantia virginica (Spiderwort). Purple.....	1½ to	2 ft.
<i>virginica alba</i> . White.....	1½ to	2 ft.
Veronica longifolia <i>rosea</i> (Speedwell). Rose.....	1½ to	2 ft.
<i>rupestris</i> (Rock Speedwell). Blue.....		spreading
<i>spicata</i> (Speedwell). Blue.....		1 ft.
<i>spicata alba</i> . White.....		1 ft.
10 of the above assortment, in 10 varieties, our selection.	\$3	50
50 of the above assortment, in 10 varieties, our selection.	.12	50
100 of the above assortment, in 10 varieties, our selection.	.20	00



AUGUST

AUGUST, the last of the summer months, still finds the gardens bright with blossoms. Of the Phloxes that have done so well through the season, the later varieties are now of double value, furnishing an almost endless amount of cut bloom, while the Chrysanthemum maximum, Coreopsis, Gaillardia and the Helianthus add to the abundance of cut flowers. Nor must we forget the dainty Achillea, so useful for bouquets, or the delicate Stokesia, for table decoration.

<i>Achillea millefolium</i> , var. <i>roseum</i> (Rosy Milfoil). Bright pink.....	15 to 18 in.
<i>ptarmica</i> , var. The Pearl. White.....	1½ to 2 ft.
<i>Athaea rosea</i> (Hollyhocks). All colors.....	4 to 6 ft.
<i>Anemone hupehensis</i> (Dwarf Windflower). Mauve-rose.....	1½ to 2 ft.
<i>Anthemis tinctoria</i> (Chamomile). Yellow.....	1½ to 2 ft.
<i>Artemesia lactiflora</i> (Scented Mugwort). Creamy white.....	3 to 4 ft.
<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i> (Butterfly Weed). Orange.....	2 ft.
<i>Aster amellus elegans</i> . Blue.....	1½ ft.
<i>Bocconia cordata</i> (Plume Poppy). White.....	4 to 6 ft.
<i>Boltonia asteroides</i> (False Chamomile). White.....	4 to 6 ft.
<i>latisquama</i> . Light lilac.....	4 ft.
<i>Callirhoe involucrata</i> (Poppy Mallow). Rosy crimson.....	spreading
<i>Campanula carpatica</i> (the Harebell). Deep blue.....	9 in.
<i>glomerata dahurica</i> , var. <i>alba</i> (Dahurian Bellflower).	
White.....	2 ft.
<i>Cerastostigma plumbaginoides</i> (Plumbago). Blue.....	6 in.
<i>Chelone lyoni</i> (Turtlehead). Rose purple.....	3 ft.
<i>Chrysanthemum</i> (Improved Shasta Daisies). White.....	2 ft.
<i>leucanthemum hybridum</i> . White.....	1½ to 2 ft.
<i>maximum</i> , var. <i>Triumph</i> (Moonpenny Daisy). White	1½ to 2 ft.
<i>Cimicifuga dahurica</i> (Bugbane). White.....	2 to 3 ft.

Clematis <i>davidiana</i> (Shrub Clematis). Lavender-blue	2 to	3 ft.
Corcopsis <i>lanceolata</i> (Tickseed). Yellow	1½ to	2 ft.
Delphinium <i>chinensis</i> (Chinese Larkspur). White and blue	18 in.	
Funkia <i>fortunei</i> (Plantain Lily). Lavender, violet	2 ft.	
ovata. Blue	2 ft.	
undulata media picta variegata. Pale lilac	2 ft.	
Gaillardia <i>grandiflora</i> (Blanket-Flower). Yellow and maroon	1½ ft.	
Hechenium <i>pumilum</i> (Sneezewort). Yellow	18 in.	
autumnale rubrum (Sunflower). Bright terra cotta red	3 to	4 ft.
autumnale superbum. Yellow	4 to	5 ft.
grandicephalum striatum. Orange, striped crimson	3 to	4 ft.
Riverton Beauty. Rich lemon yellow	3 to	4 ft.
Riverton Gem. Deep yellow and red	3½ ft.	
Helianthus <i>doronicoides</i> (Hardy Sunflower). Yellow	4 to	5 ft.
giganteus. Yellow	6 to	8 ft.
mollis. Yellow	3 to	4 ft.
multiflorus fl. pl. Double yellow		4 ft.
multiflorus, var. <i>maximiliani</i> . Yellow	5 to	6 ft.
Hemerocallis <i>thunbergi</i> . Yellow		2 ft.
Heuchera <i>sanguinea</i> (Alum-root). Coral-red	18 in.	
<i>sanguinea alba</i> . White		18 in.
Hibiscus <i>moscheutos</i> , var. Crimson Eye (Mallow). White, crimson eye	4 to	5 ft.
Lavendula <i>spica</i> . Lavender	15 to	18 in.
vera (Lavender). Lavender	15 to	18 in.
Liatris <i>spicata</i> (Gay Feather). Deep purple	3 to	4 ft.
Lobelia <i>cardinalis</i> (Cardinal Flower). Scarlet	2 to	3 ft.
Monarda <i>didyma</i> <i>rosea</i> (Bee Balm). Deep rose	2 to	3 ft.
<i>didyma splendens</i> . Crimson-scarlet		2 ft.
Phlox <i>paniculata</i> (Hardy Phlox). All colors but yellow	2 to	5 ft.
Physostegia <i>grandiflora</i> (False Dragon's Head). Mauve	1½ to	2 ft.
<i>virginiana</i> (False Dragonhead). Deep rose		3 ft.
<i>virginiana alba</i> . White		3 ft.
Platydodon <i>grandiflorum</i> (Balloon Flower). Blue and white		1½ ft.
Rudbeckia <i>laciniata</i> (Golden Glow). Double yellow	6 to	8 ft.
<i>nitida</i> (Coneflower). Pale yellow	5 to	6 ft.
Salvia <i>azurea</i> (Azure Sage). Sky blue	3 to	4 ft.
<i>pitcheri</i> (Blue Sage). Rich gentian blue	3 to	4 ft.
Sedum <i>sieboldi</i> (Siebold Sedum). Pink	6 to	8 in.
Statice <i>latifolia</i> (Great Sea Lavender). Deep blue		2 ft.
<i>tatarica</i> (Sea Lavender). Red	15 to	19 in.
Stokesia <i>cyanea</i> (Stokes' Aster). Lavender	15 to	18 in.
Thalictrum <i>dipterocarpum</i> (Yunnan Meadow Rue). Rosy purple		4 ft.
Veronica <i>longifolia</i> <i>rosea</i> (Speedwell). Rose		1½ ft.
<i>longifolia subsessilis</i> . Deep blue	1½ to	2 ft.
<i>spicata</i> (Speedwell). Blue		1 ft.
<i>spicata</i> , var. <i>alba</i> . White		15 to 18 in.

**10 of the above assortment, in 10 varieties, our selection. \$3 50
 50 of the above assortment, in 10 varieties, our selection. 12 50
 100 of the above assortment, in 10 varieties, our selection. 20 00**

SEPTEMBER

FALL has its own flora, and it quite equals the other seasons. Though its colors are more subdued, its autumnal tints are made to harmonize with the fall colors of the trees and shrubs. Many of the late summer flowers are still doing well, and the soft rich tints of the Hardy Asters impart a new richness to the border.

<i>Achillea millefolium</i> , var. <i>roseum</i> (Rosy Milfoil).	Bright pink	15 to 18 in.
<i>ptarmica</i> , var. The Pearl.	White	1½ to 2 ft.
<i>Aconitum autumnale</i> (Autumn Monkshood).	Lilac	1 ft.
<i>autumnale Fisheri</i> .	Blue	2 to 3 ft.
<i>napellus</i> (Aconite).	Blue	3 ft.
<i>napellus bicolor</i> .	Blue and white	3 ft.
<i>napellus album</i> .	White	3 ft.
<i>pyranaicum</i> .	Yellow	3 ft.
<i>Anemone japonica</i> <i>alba</i> and <i>rosea</i> (Windflower).		2 to 3 ft.
<i>Anthemis tinctoria</i> (Chamomile).	Yellow	1½ to 2 ft.
<i>Aster amellus elegans</i> .	Blue	1½ ft.
<i>amethystinus</i> .	Amethyst-blue	3 to 4 ft.
Lady Trevelyan.	White	2½ to 3 ft.
Mother of Pearl.	White, mauve pink at edges	2 to 3 ft.
<i>novae-angliae</i> .	Purple	4 to 5 ft.
<i>Bocconia cordata</i> (Plume Poppy).	White	4 to 6 ft.
<i>Boltonia asteroides</i> (False Chamomile).	White	4 to 6 ft.
<i>Campanula glomerata</i> Dahirica, var. <i>alba</i> . (Dahirian Bellflower).	White	2 ft.
<i>pyramidalis</i> .	Blue	2 to 4 ft.
<i>trachelium</i> (Coventry Bells).	Deep purple	2 to 3 ft.
<i>Ceratostigma plumbaginoides</i> (Plumbago).	Blue	6 in.
<i>Chelone lyoni</i> (Turtlehead).	Rose-purple	1½ to 2 ft.
<i>obliqua</i> , var. <i>alba</i> .	White	1½ to 2 ft.
<i>Chrysanthemum arcticum</i> (Artic Daisy).	White	8 to 10 in.
<i>leucanthemum hybridum</i> .	White	1½ to 2 ft.
<i>nipponicum</i> .	White	1½ to 2 ft.
<i>uliginosum</i> .	White	2½ to 3½ ft.
<i>Cimicifuga dahurica</i> (Bugbane).	White	2 to 3 ft.
<i>Delphinium chinense</i> (Chinese Larkspur).	White and blue	18 in.
<i>formosum</i> (Larkspur).	Dark and light blue	2 to 3 ft.
<i>Eupatorium ageratoides</i> (Snow Thoroughwort).	White	3 to 4 ft.
<i>Funkia lanceolata</i> .	Lilac	2 ft.
<i>subcordata grandiflora</i> (White Plantain Lily).	White	2 to 2½ ft.
<i>Gaillardia grandiflora</i> (Blanket-flower).	Yellow and maroon	1½ ft.
<i>Gentian andrewsi</i> (Closed Gentian).	Blue	18 in.
<i>Helenium autumnale</i> .	Yellow	2 ft.
<i>autumnale superbum</i> .	Yellow	4 to 5 ft.
<i>pumilum</i> .	Yellow	18 in.
<i>grandicephalum striatum</i> .	Orange, striped crimson	3 to 4 ft.
<i>Helianthus giganteus</i> (Hardy Sunflower).	Yellow	9 to 10 ft.
<i>mollis</i> .	Golden yellow	4 ft.
<i>orgyalis</i> .	Yellow	6 to 7 ft.
<i>rigidus</i> .	Yellow	4 to 6 ft.
<i>scaberrimus</i> (Woolly Dodd).	Deep yellow	6 to 8 ft.
<i>Heuchera sanguinea</i> (Alum-root).	Coral-red	18 in.
<i>sanguinea alba</i> .	White	18 in.
<i>Hibiscus moscheutos</i> , var. Crimson Eye (Mallow).	White, crimson center	4 to 5 ft.
<i>Inula britannica</i> (Fleabane).	Yellow	15 to 18 in.
<i>Liatris spicata</i> (Gay Feather).	Deep purple	3 to 4 ft.
<i>pycnostachya</i> (Kansas Gay Feather).	Rosy purple	4 to 5 ft.

Lobelia cardinalis (Cardinal Flower). Scarlet.....	2 to	3 ft.
<i>syphilitica</i> (Blue Lobelia). Blue and white.....	1½ to	2 ft.
Phlox paniculata (Hardy Phlox). All colors but yellow....	2 to	5 ft.
Physostegia virginiana (False Dragonhead). Deep rose..		3 ft.
<i>virginiana alba</i> . White		3 ft.
Platycodon grandiflorum (Balloon Flower). Blue and white.....		1½ ft.
Rudbeckia nitida (Cone-flower). Pale yellow	5 to	6 ft.
<i>laciniata</i> (Golden Glow). Double yellow.....	6 to	8 ft.
<i>Newmani</i> . Yellow, purple cone.....	12 to	18 in.
<i>triloba</i> . Yellow, black cone.....	3 to	4 ft.
Sedum spectabile (Stonecrop). Rose.....	12 to	15 in.
Sempervivum fimbriatum . Bright red.....	6 to	10 in.
<i>glaucum</i>		
<i>globiferum</i> . Pale yellow		8 to 12 in.
<i>gnaphlinum</i>		
Stokesia laevis (Stokes' Aster). Lavender.....	15 to	18 in.
<i>laevis alba</i> . White	12 to	18 in.
Veronica longifolia rosea (Speedwell). Rose.....		1½ ft.
<i>longifolia subsessilis</i> . Deep blue.....	1½ to	2 ft.
<i>spicata</i> . Blue.....		1 ft.
<i>spicata alba</i> . White		15 to 18 in.
10 of the above assortment, in 10 varieties, our selection.	\$3	50
50 of the above assortment, in 10 varieties, our selection.	12	50
100 of the above assortment, in 10 varieties, our selection.	20	00

OCTOBER

WHILE October days bring to tree and shrub rich autumn colors, they do not neglect the garden and the border. To the Asters, which are now at their height, are added the showy Goldenrods, brilliant and rich in shades of yellow and bronze, and the dainty white and golden yellow varieties that do so well in the shaded positions.

N. B.—This month, it is well for planters to note that all spring-blooming plants which it is hoped to have in good flower next spring, and which are still to be planted, should be set out during October, if one would enjoy their spring bloom at its best. Spring planting of the spring-blooming varieties does not give them sufficient time to become established and give good bloom the same season.

Aconitum autumnale (Autumn Monkshood). Lilac		4 ft.
<i>Fischeri</i> . Blue	2 to	3 ft.
<i>napellus</i> . Blue		3 ft.
<i>napellus bicolor</i> . Blue and white		3 ft.
<i>pyrenaicum</i> . Yellow		3 ft.
Anemone japonica , in variety (Wind-flower). White to red	2 to	3 ft.
Aster grandiflorus . Violet-blue		2 ft.
<i>mauve cushion</i> (Japanese Hardy Aster). Mauve		9 in.
<i>novae angliae rubra</i> . Red		3 ft.
<i>tataricus</i> . Purple	4 to	5 ft.
Ceratostigma plumbaginoides (Plumbago). Blue		6 in.
Chelone lyoni (Turtle Head). Rose-purple	1½ to	2 ft.
<i>obliqua</i> , var. <i>alba</i> . White		2 ft.
Chrysanthemum nipponicum . White	1½ to	2 ft.
<i>pompon</i> varieties. All colors but blue	2 to	2½ ft.
Delphinium formosum (Larkspur). Dark and light blue.	2 to	2 ft.
Gaillardia grandiflora (Blanket-flower). Yellow and maroon		1½ ft.
10 of the above assortment, in 10 varieties, our selection.	\$3	50
50 of the above assortment, in 10 varieties, our selection.	12	50
100 of the above assortment, in 10 varieties, our selection.	20	00



NOVEMBER

NOVEMBER closes the garden season with a grand display, as it brings us the Hardy Chrysanthemums in numberless colors and of wonderful florescence, and furnishing, with the blooms of the late summer flowers that still stay with us, all the blossoms that one may ask for cutting.

N. B.—At this season preparations should be made for the winter care of the plants. All but the evergreen varieties should be cut down and made ready for the application of the winter mulch as soon as the ground freezes.

<i>Aconitum autumnale</i> (Autumn Monkshood). Lilac.....	4 ft.
<i>Anemone japonica</i> in variety (Wind-flower). White to red.....	2 to 3 ft.
<i>Aster grandiflorus</i> . Violet-blue.....	2 ft.
<i>Ceratostigma plumbaginoides</i> (Plumbago). Blue.....	6 in.
<i>Chrysanthemum nipponicum</i> . White.....	1½ to 2 ft.
pompon varieties. All colors but blue.....	2 to 2½ ft.
<i>Conoclinium coelestinum</i> (Mist-flower). Blue.....	1½ to 2 ft.
<i>Gaillardia grandiflora</i> (Blanket-flower). Yellow and maroon.....	1½ ft.
<i>Rudbeckia triloba</i> (Cone-flower). Yellow, black cone.....	3 to 4 ft.
<i>Stokesia laevis</i> (Stokes' Aster). Lavender.....	15 to 18 in.
<i>laevis alba</i> . White.....	15 to 18 in.
<i>Veronica longifolia</i> , var. <i>subsessilis</i> . Deep blue.....	1½ to 2 ft.
10 of the above assortment, in 10 varieties, our selection.	\$3 50
50 of the above assortment, in 10 varieties, our selection.	.12 50
100 of the above assortment, in 10 varieties, our selection.	.20 00

DECEMBER—THE CLEAN-UP MONTH

THE early frosts have taken the last flowers from the garden and now is the time for a general clean-up. Old top should be cut off, waste material raked from the garden beds and the plants given the proper mulching for Winter protection. Don't allow this to go until too late. Just as soon as cold weather starts, action should be taken and a thorough clean-up of the garden of old tops and fallen leaves will insure a cleaner and healthier lot of plants the coming Spring.

DESIRABLE PERENNIALS FOR CUTTING

<i>Achillea ptarmica</i> , The Pearl. White	1½ to	2 ft.	All summer
<i>Anemone japonica</i> , in variety. White to carmine	2 to	3 ft.	Sept. until frost
<i>Anthemis tinctoria</i> . Yellow	1½ to	2 ft.	June to Sept.
<i>Asters</i> , in variety. Many colors	1½ to	4 ft.	June to Nov.
<i>Boltonia asteroides</i> . White	4 to	6 ft.	Aug. to Oct.
<i>Chrysanthemum</i> , Shasta Daisies Pompon varieties. All colors	2 to 2½ ft.	2 ft.	July to Sept.
<i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i> . Yellow	1½ to	2 ft.	All summer
<i>Delphinium formosum</i> . Deep blue	3 to	4 ft.	June to Sept.
<i>Dianthus barbatus</i> . Mixed colors	1½ to	2 ft.	May and June
<i>Doronicum excelsum</i> . Yellow	2 to	2 ft.	April and May
<i>Gaillardia grandiflora</i> . Yellow, maroon	1½ ft.	1½ ft.	June to Nov.
<i>Gypsophylla paniculata</i> . White	2 to	3 ft.	July and Aug.
<i>Heliopsis pitcheriana</i> . Yellow	3 to	4 ft.	June to Oct.
<i>Heuchera sanguinea</i> . Coral-red	18 in.	18 in.	July to Sept.
<i>Iris germanica</i> . All colors	1½ to 2½ ft.	2½ ft.	May
laevigata (Japanese Iris)	2½ to	4 ft.	June and July
<i>Lychnis viscaria</i> splendens fl. pl. Rose-pink	1½ ft.	1½ ft.	June and July
<i>Paeonia chinensis</i> . Many colors	2 to	4 ft.	May and June
<i>Pentstemon</i> (Beard Tongue) in variety. All colors	2 to	3 ft.	July
<i>Pyrethrum roseum</i> . White to red	1½ to	2 ft.	June and July
<i>Scabiosa caucasia</i> (Caucasian Scabiosa). Lavender	1½ to	2 ft.	June to Sept.
<i>Spireas</i> , Herbaceous. Many colors	2 to	5 ft.	June and July
<i>Veronica subsessilis</i> . Deep blue	1½ to	2 ft.	Aug. to Oct.
spicata, in variety. Many colors.	1 ft.	1 ft.	June to Oct.
10 of the above assortment, in 10 varieties, our selection		\$3	50
50 of the above assortment, in 10 varieties, our selection		12	50
100 of the above assortment, in 10 varieties, our selection		20	00

PERENNIALS SUITABLE FOR LOW, WET GROUND

The following plants will thrive in moist places or bogs where the general list would not give results. They love moist places and will brighten what would otherwise be unsightly spots.

<i>Astilbe</i> (Spiraea). In variety, white, pink red. June and July	2 to	3 ft.	
<i>Chelone Lyoni</i> (Turtle Head). Rose-purple	1½ to	2 ft.	
Ferns in variety. See special Fern list.			
<i>Hibiscus moschentos</i> , var. Crimson Eye. White, crimson center	4 to	5 ft.	
<i>Iris laevigata</i> . All colors	2 to	4 ft.	
pseudacorus (Yellow Iris). Yellow	2 to	3 ft.	
<i>Trollius Europaeus</i> (Globe-flower). Yellow	1½ to	2 ft.	
<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i> (Cardinal Flower). Scarlet	2 to	3 ft.	
<i>Lythrum saliscaria</i> (Spiked Loosestrife). Pink	3 ft.		
<i>Myosotis palustris</i> (Forget-me-not). Light blue	spreading		
<i>Tradescantia virginica</i> (Spiderwort). Purple	1½ to	2 ft.	
10 of the above assortment, in 10 varieties, our selection		\$3	50
50 of the above assortment, in 10 varieties, our selection		12	50
100 of the above assortment, in 10 varieties, our selection		20	00



Effective Entrance Planting

SATISFACTORY PERENNIALS FOR SHADED POSITIONS

Much beauty can be had by proper planting in the shade beneath trees, along the side of buildings or in ravines where sun-loving plants will not thrive. In just such situations, the following selection of shade-loving plants will find congenial homes. In this list, the varieties marked with an asterisk are especially adapted to wet soils.

<i>Aconitum fisheri</i> (Monkshood). Blue	2 to	3 ft.
<i>Anemone pennsylvanicum</i> . White	1½ to	2 ft.
<i>Aquilegia canadensis</i> (Common Columbine) Scarlet	1 to	2 ft.
<i>Convallaria majalis</i> (Lily-of-the-Valley). White	6 to	9 in.
<i>Digitalis purpurea</i> (Foxglove). White to purple	3 to	4 ft.
<i>Epimediums</i> , in variety. Many colors	6 to	12 in.
<i>Funkias</i> , in variety. White, lavender, blue	1½ to	2 ft.
<i>Hemerocallis fulva</i> . Deep tawny yellow	2½ to	3 ft.
<i>Hepatica triloba</i> (Liver Leaf). White, blue		6 in.
<i>Iris cristata</i> . Blue, spotted yellow		6 in.
<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i> (Cardinal Flower). Scarlet	2 to	3 ft.
<i>Lychnis coronaria</i> (Rose Campion). Crimson	1½ to	2 ft.
<i>Mertensia virginica</i> (Blue Bell). Blue. May and June		1½ ft.
<i>Phlox divaricata</i> (Wild Sweet William). Lavender		1 ft.
<i>Platycodon grandiflorum</i> (Balloon Flower). Blue, white		0½ ft.
<i>Primula veris</i> (Polyanthus). Yellow, orange, crimson	6 to	9 in.
<i>Sedum spectabile</i> (Stone-crop). Rose	12 to	15 in.
<i>Spiraea palmata</i> . Deep crimson	2 to	3 ft.
<i>Thalictrum aquilegifolium</i> . White	2 to	4 ft.
<i>Tradescantia virginica</i> (Spiderwort). Purple	1½ to	2 ft.
<i>Trillium grandiflorum</i> (Wood Lily). White	9 to	12 in.
<i>Vinca minor</i> . Blue		spreading

10 of the above assortment, in 10 varieties, our selection. \$3 50

50 of the above assortment, in 10 varieties, our selection. 12 50

100 of the above assortment, in 5 varieties, our selection. 20 00

PLANTS SUITABLE FOR DRY LOCATIONS

The following varieties will be found very satisfactory for dry positions in the rock-garden, under trees or on steep banks.

<i>Achillea tomentosa</i> . Bright yellow	9 to 12 in.
<i>Aquilegias</i> , in variety. White, yellow and blue	1½ to 2 ft.
<i>Aselepias tuberosa</i> . Orange	2 ft.
<i>Arabis alpina</i> . White	4 to 6 in.
<i>Cerastium tomentosum</i> . White	spreading
<i>Lavendula vera</i> (Lavender). Lavender	15 to 18 in.
<i>Liatris spicata</i> (Gay Feather). Deep purple	3 to 4 ft.
<i>Lychnis coronaria</i> (Rose Campion). Crimson	1½ to 2 ft.
<i>Phlox subulata</i> (Mountain Pink). In variety	creeping
<i>Sedum</i> , in variety (Stonecrop). Yellow	creeping
The above assortment of 10 varieties	\$3 50
50 of the above assortment, in 10 varieties	12 50
100 of the above assortment, in 5 varieties, our selection	20 00

PLANTS FOR THE ROCK-GARDEN

For this purpose plants of special character are required. The following are suggested after careful selection, and will be found to fully meet the requirements.

<i>Adonis amurensis flore plena</i> (Birds Eye). Yellow.	
April and May	1 ft.
<i>Alyssum saxatile compactum</i> (Golden Tuft). Yellow	1 ft.
<i>Aquilegias</i> , in variety. White, yellow, blue	1½ to 2 ft.
<i>Armeria maritima</i> (Thrift). Rosy purple	6 to 9 in.
<i>Arabis alpina</i> (Rock Cress). White	4 to 6 in.
<i>Cerastium tomentosum</i> . White	spreading
<i>Cerastostigma plumbaginoides</i> (Plumbago). Blue	6 in.
<i>Campanula carpatica</i> (Harebell). Deep blue	9 in.
<i>Dianthus deltoides</i> (Maiden Pink). Pink	creeping
<i>Dicentra spectabilis</i> (Bleeding Heart). Pink. April to	
June	1½ ft.
<i>Epimedium</i> , in variety (Epimedium). Various colors.	
May and June	9 in.
<i>Geranium sanguineum</i> (Cranebill). Red	1½ ft.
repens rosea (Babysbreath). Pink. June and July	6 in.
<i>Heuchera sanguinea</i> (Alum-root). Coral-red	18 in.
<i>Iberis sempervirens</i> (Candytuft). White	6 to 8 in.
<i>Iris tectorum</i> . Lilac	1 ft.
<i>Lychnis viscaria splendens plena</i> . Rose-pink	1½ ft.
<i>Phlox divaricata</i> (Wild Sweet William). Lavender	1 ft.
subulata (Mountain Pink). Many colors	creeping
<i>Sedums</i> , in variety (Stonecrop). Yellow, rose, pink	3 to 12 in.
<i>Statice latifolia</i> (Great Sea Lavender). Deep blue	2 ft.
<i>Santolina incana</i> . Deep yellow	1 ft.
<i>Stokesia cyanea</i> (Stokes' Aster). Lavender	15 to 18 in.
<i>Thalictrum aquilegifolium</i> . White	2 to 4 ft.
<i>Thymus montanus</i> (Creeping Thyme). Reddish purple	creeping
<i>Viola</i> (Tufted Pansies). Blue and yellow. May to Oct.	6 to 8 in.
10 of the above assortment, in 10 varieties, our selection	\$3 50
50 of the above assortment, in 10 varieties, our selection	12 50
100 of the above assortment, in 5 varieties, our selection	20 00

PLANTS SUITABLE FOR GROUND COVER

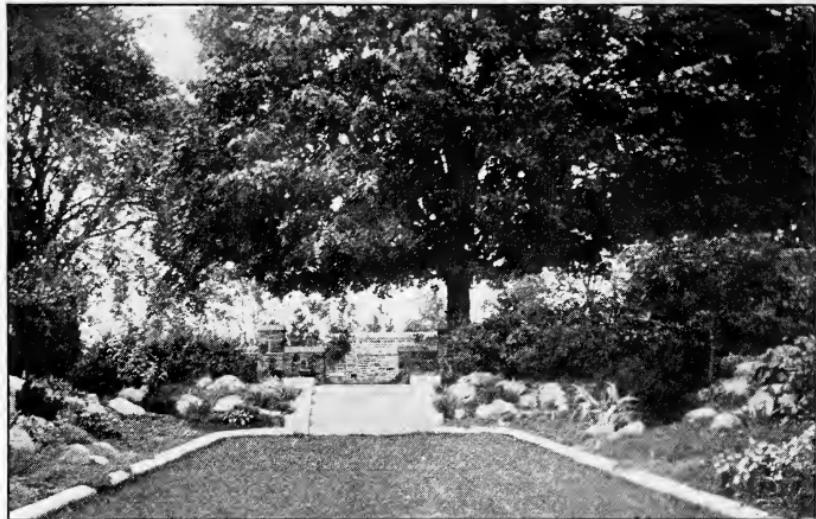
Almost every one has some bare spot of ground where a cover is desirable. From the following a selection can be made to suit any situation.

<i>Anemone pennsylvanicum</i> . White	1 to 2 ft.
<i>Ajuga geneviensis</i> (Bugle). Deep blue, May and June	6 to 8 in.
<i>Cerastium tomentosum</i> . White	spreading
<i>Ceratostigma plumbaginoides</i> (Plumbago). Blue. June to Oct.	6 in.
<i>Convallaria majalis</i> (Lily of the Valley). White	6 to 9 in.
<i>Gypsophilla repens</i> . Pink. June and July	trailing
<i>Myosotis palustris</i> . Light blue	spreading
<i>Nepeta glechoma</i> variegata. Light purple	spreading
<i>Paeonia terminalis</i> . White	8 in.
<i>Phlox subulata</i> , in variety. White, rose, purple	creeping
divaricata (Wild Sweet William). Lavender. May and June	1 ft.
<i>Sedum sexangulare</i> . Yellow	creeping
<i>Veronica rupestris</i> . Blue	spreading
<i>Vinea minor</i> . Blue	spreading
10 of the above assortment, in 10 varieties	\$3 50
50 of the above assortment, in 10 varieties	12 50
100 of the above assortment, in 5 varieties, our selection	20 00

PERENNIALS FOR COMPOSITION WITH LOW GROWING EVERGREENS

The charm and beauty of most broad-leaved Evergreens such as Rhododendrons, Mountain-Laurel, Mahonia, can be greatly enriched in effect by judicious plantings of a special kind of perennials. These broad-leaved evergreens are indispensable because of their attractive foliage throughout the year. To their own brilliant Spring bloom, the continuing bloom of the perennials listed below can be added with greatest effect, without obscuring or competing with their usefulness. Most of these perennials are for the foreground; some like the Columbine and Japanese Anemone for rising among the evergreen leaves further back, where Lilies would also be effective.

<i>Aquilegia canadensis</i> (Columbine).	
<i>Anemone japonica</i> (Windflower).	
<i>Campanula carpatica</i> (Carpathian Bellflower).	
<i>Daphne cneorum</i> (Rose Daphne).	
<i>Dicentra spectabilis</i> (Bleeding Heart).	
<i>Funkia subcordata</i> —var. <i>grandiflora</i> (Grand Plantain Lily).	
<i>Helianthemum</i> (Sun Rose).	
<i>Heuchera sanguinea</i> (Alum Root).	
<i>Hypericum fragile</i> (Aaron's Beard).	
<i>Iberis sempervirens</i> (Candytuft).	
<i>Iris cristata</i> (Dwarf Crested Iris).	
<i>Linum Perenne</i> (Flax).	
<i>Mertensia virginica</i> (Virginian Blue Bells).	
<i>Nepeta mussini</i> (Ground Ivy).	
<i>Papaver nudicaule</i> (Iceland Poppy).	
<i>Sedum</i> —varieties (Stonecrop).	
<i>Trollius Europea</i> (Globe Flower).	
10 of the above assortment, in 10 varieties	\$3 50
50 of the above assortment, in 10 varieties	12 50
100 of the above assortment, in 5 varieties, our selection	20 00



A Garden Entrance

HARDY CHRYSANTHEMUMS

TO the Iris of spring and the Peony and Phlox of summer must be added the Queen of Fall Flowers—the Chrysanthemums. For garden work the hardy pompon- and anemone-flowered varieties are the most desirable, as they are extremely hardy, requiring but a light covering of manure to protect them through our hardest winters. When once planted, they care for themselves and repay us with a profusion of bloom, of many forms and colors, during the fall months. The following list has been selected and retained from our collection of over one hundred varieties.

50 cts. each; \$2.50 for 10; \$18 per 100.

Adele. Deep bronze.

Allentown. Bronze yellow.

Dupont D. Levue. Orange.

Excelsior. Deep yellow.

Hugh. Rose, center petals yellow tipped.

Inga. Dark red.

Jessie Patterson. Rose.

La Purete. White (P.).

Lillian Doty (P.). Large flowered pink.

Little Bob (B.). Mahogany bronze.

Mrs. Albert Phillips. Single pink.

Mrs. Paul Powers. Pink. Very large.

Regulus. Cinnamon.

Richard. Dark rose, semi-double.

Rodell. Yellow (P.). Early.

Rose Allanson. White, shading to rose.

Ruth Cummings. Early. Terra cotta. Single.

Sir Michael. Yellow, anemone flowered.

Soeur Melaine. Pure white.

Wm. Sabey. Canary yellow.

W. M. Westlake. Golden yellow; reddish tint.

Yellow Button ("B"). Yellow.



A Japanese Iris Garden

JAPANESE IRIS

These are fine border plants, flowering in June and July. In congenial situations they grow 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet and on stems 3 to 4 feet long, produce flowers from 5 to 8 inches in diameter, and delicate as orchids. Colors are brilliant and striking, in shades of blue, purple and red; white marked with shades of these colors, and yellow, and pure white.

Customers' selections, 75 ets. each, \$4 per 10, \$35 per 100.

Blue Jay. Tall. Six-petaled. White ground deeply overlaid with azure blue, showing distinct white lines; yellow blotch at base of petal; styles white deeply edged with azure-blue.

Diana. Medium. Three large petals. French-white ground with prominent violet-purple markings and white margin, yellow blotch at base of petal; three small petals, purple, edged with white; styles lavender-purple, edged with white; cleft.

Dinah. Medium. Six-petaled. Reddish purple flaked with white, yellow blotch at base; styles deeply edged with purple.

Goldbound. Tall. Six-petaled. Broad petals of pure white, prominent yellow blotch at base; styles ivory-white; cleft.

Hannibal. Medium. Late. Six-petaled. Porcelain with faint blush, distinctly lined with rose-purple and distinct yellow blotch at base; styles deep purple tinted with light lavender. Cleft.

Mahogany. Tall. Six-petaled. Dark velvety red shaded with maroon; yellow blotch at base of petal very prominent; styles reddish purple. Cleft.

Mt. Hood. Tall. Six-petaled. Violet-red shading deep blue toward the center, yellow blotch at base; styles overlaid with violet and tipped with blackish violet; deeply cleft and tufted.

Neptune. Medium. Three large petals of rosy purple, suffused with light blue and with faint yellow blotch at base of petal; three smaller petals rosy purple marbled with white; styles white shaded to purple.

Oriole. Dwarf. Six-petaled. Velvety purple amaranth with prominent yellow blotch at base; styles light, bordered with purple amaranth.

Princess Clothilde. Medium. Six-petaled. Ashy gray, blushed with purple, distinct yellow blotch at base of petals; styles grayish purple.

Continued page 24

JAPANESE IRIS

Continued from page 23

Prince Camille de Rohan. Tall. Nine-petaled. Six broad petals of rich reddish purple with indigo-blue shadings toward the center; distinct yellow blotch at base of petal; three small petals of reddish purple; styles blackish purple; cleft.

Pyramid. Tall. Six-petaled. Deep violet-purple veined with white, yellow blotch at base of petal; styles white edged with deep purple.

Shadow. Tall. Three large petals, deep purplish blue shading to indigo, golden yellow blotch at base; three narrow petals of self-purple; styles blackish purple; deeply cleft.

Templeton. Medium. Six-petaled. Violet-purple marbled with white, yellow blotch at base; styles pale violet-purple.

Zenobia. Tall. Six-petaled. Light ground suffused with bright reddish purple and distinctly edged with white; yellow blotch at base of petal; styles light to deep purple; cleft.

Iris Species of Merit

Per 10 Per 100

IRIS cristata (Crested Iris). This crested Iris is a small species with delicate crested blooms of pale lilac. Fine for the rockery, or for underplanting. April and May. Light blue. Fragrant. 6 in. \$2 50 \$15 00

I. pallida types (Sweet Iris). The pallida sections of Iris are among the most satisfactory, with their height of bloom, delicate clear coloring and fragrance.

pallida atroviolacea. May. Dark violet. 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 3 50 25 00

pallida dalmatica. June. Light blue. 3 ft. 3 50 25 00

pallida Queen of May. May. Rosy lilac. 3 ft. 3 50 25 00

pallida speciosa. June. Indigo-blue. 3 ft. 3 50 25 00

I. pseudacorus (Water Iris). A very robust variety with broad, dark green foliage, giving a splendid setting to the numerous deep yellow flowers. A plant for the garden or for wet positions. June. Yellow. 2 to 3 ft. 2 50 20 00

I. pumila (Dwarf Iris). A species of dwarf habit, highly valued for the border or for the rockery.

pumila caerulea. Light blue. Early. 2 50 15 00

pumila cyanea. Violet purple. 2 50 15 00

pumila excelsa. Lemon yellow. 2 50 15 00

pumila Schneekuppe. Pure white. 2 50 15 00

I. siberica (Siberian Iris). This is the dainty class of Iris.

The foliage is long and slim, the growth upright, the flower stems carried well above the foliage and crowned with a most delicate orchid-like type of bloom. For the garden, or moist positions. May and June. Bright blue. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 3 50 25 00

siberica alba. May and June. White. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 3 50 25 00

siberica, var. orientalis. May. Deep blue. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 2 50 20 00

siberica Perry's Blue. Clear blue. Free flowering. 3 50 25 00

siberica, var. sanguinea. May. Red. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 3 50 25 00

siberica (Snow Queen). May. White. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 3 50 25 00

I. tectorum (Roof Iris). A dwarf Japanese sort, with good foliage and bright lilac flowers, delicately marked with violet. A desirable plant for the rock garden and for dry positions. Crested blue flowers. 2 50 20 00

GERMAN IRIS (*Iris Germanica*)

For the wild garden or shrubbery border, there is no better and more beautiful plant than the German Iris. Like all others of their family, the varieties thrive best in good soil, in moist (not wet) soils. They bloom early, and in their coloring the variety is endless, comprising every shade of purple, blue, bronze, gold, yellows and white.

Iris Germanica. Standard List

50 cts. each, \$2.50 per 10 of one variety, \$15 per 100 in not less than 10 of a variety

Bossuet. Tall; standard petals, purplish bronze; fall petals, purple.

Celeste. Beautiful satiny blue.

Cenfaltii. Standard petals light blue, veined with dark blue; fall petals veined and purple tinted.

Clarissima. Standard petals pale yellow; fall petals deep purplish maroon.

Cordelia. Standard petals pale blue; fall petals rosy pink.

Delicata. Tall; standards yellow tinted; falls dashed with purple.

Edina. Clear satin blue, marked with dark blue.

Eytheria. Tall; a very light purple tinted variety; veined purple; very delicate.

Gazelle. Standard petals white, heavily frilled with clear blue; fall petals white, edged blue.

Hortense. Tall; light yellow, tinted with brown veins. One of the lightest varieties.

Hugh Block. Standards yellow; falls bronze.

La Tristesee. Standard petals dull yellow bronze; fall petals veined with maroon, dashed with purple.

Mad. Chereau. White, frilled, with border of clear blue.

Mexicana. Dwarf. Standards yellow; falls purple veined.

Walneriana. Standard petals deep lavender blue; fall petals clear bright blue.

Iris Germanica. Select List

75 cts. each, \$6.50 per ten, except where noted

Ambassadeur. Light; standards deep lavender suffused with bronze, falls maroon with purplish cast. Unsurpassed in form and coloring.

Aleazar. Tall, fragrant, standards soft violet to orchid, falls rich velvety purple with white throat heavily veined bronze. Distinct and beautiful.

Apache. Medium; standards bright coppery red, falls dark crimson brown. Very distinct in coloring. \$1.00.

Ballerine. Tall, fragrant, light. An exquisite light blue toned violet; free flowering.

Duke of Bedford. Tall; standards deep reddish violet; falls rich, velvety, blackish purple; free flowering. \$2.00.

Souy. de Mme. Gaudichau. Tall, fragrant; largest, darkest and finest of the dark purple Iris. Falls strikingly brilliant velvety blackish purple.

Mary Barnett. Tall, fragrant. Soft shade of lavender blue; exquisite texture.

Lord of June. Tall, fragrant; standards soft lavender blue, falls, rich violet blue.

Continued page 26



A Perennial Border

Iris Germanica. Select List

Continued from page 25

Queen Caterina. Tall, fragrant. Pale lavender violet with lights of pink tone, giving it an orchid coloring.

White Knight. Medium, fragrant, snow-white with waxy texture.

Lent a Williamson. Tall; standards, soft campanula violet, falls, velvety pansy violet, with blending of yellow at throat.

Mildred Presby. Tall; late. A white bicolor with standards of creamy white and falls rich, dark, velvety pansy violet with a narrow lavender-white edging.

Lohengrin. Tall. Self color Catleya rose.

Mother of Pearl. Tall; late. Iridescent Mother of Pearl coloring. White throat overlaid with gold.

Rhein Nixie. Medium; standards white; falls velvety violet bordered with white.

THE FLORAL CLOCK

We have demonstrated how to tell the time of year, month by month, by the many varieties of bloom in your garden. To go a step farther, how many are aware of a method of determining in detail the hour of day or night by the florescence of blossoms?

The words "floral clock" need no explanation, but it does need clarity.

Instead of hands moving on a dial plate by the use of a weight or spring, we have delicate petals folding and unfolding by the force of light; thus determining time, not by metal hands and Roman Numerals, but by the hands of Mother Nature in her species of flowers which she opens and closes at definite intervals each day.

This amazing process of telling time by the flowers has up to now been enjoyed since the time of Linnaeus by researchers in Botany alone. There is no reason why amateurs should not work out their own "floral clock" and derive the same pleasure.

PERENNIAL PHLOXES

THIS glorious family of hardy perennials is, perhaps, the most widely known and popular of all the various plants in our gardens, and each year finds the newer and showier varieties increasing through the hybridizer's skill. Certainly, no perennial is more worthy of culture, more satisfactory in every situation, or more effective, either as individual plants or grouped in masses in shrubbery beds. All of the Phloxes, with the exception of the dwarf form are well adapted for cutting and are exceedingly floriferous. Every shoot is topped by a heavy pyramidal cluster. The plants begin to bloom early in June, and the garden borders can be kept aflame with great trusses of flowers from early June until frost. They run through the whole gamut of colors in shades delicate or deep and rich, with flowers ringed, eyed, shaded and self-colored. Although the Phloxes are bold and hardy in their growth, thriving even in poor soils and situations, they appreciate deep, rich ones, and pay a royal tribute to all extra care bestowed.

50 ets. each, \$2 per 10, \$15 per 100

Argon. Dwarf; early. Large panicles of large flowers, delicate rose shaded salmon.

Beacon. Cherry red.

B. Comte. Tall; medium. Intense rich purplish crimson.

Candeur. Dwarf; early. Pure white.

Caran D'Aehe. Dwarf; early. Rosy carmine, tinged with rose.

Champs-Elysees. Medium; early. Intense rich purple-crimson.

Elaireur. Tall; early. Crimson-purple, rosy white center, immense flowers.

Elizabeth Campbell. Salmon-pink, light shadings, dark eye.

Europea. Medium. White with red edge.

Frau Buehner. Dwarf. Pure white.

Girondin. Medium; early. Dark carmine-rose, shading blush to the center.

Henri Murger. Medium. Large, pure white, large carmine center.

Independence. Tall; early. Pure white, large flowers.

La Vague. Medium; early. Silvery rose.

Le Feu du Monde. Medium; late. Flame color.

Madame P. Langier. Medium; early. Salmon-pink, dark eye.

Miss Lingard (P. *Suffruticosa*). Tall; early. Fine, free-flowering, white.

Miss Verboom. This is the rose-pink Miss Lingard. June.

Molieri. Bright rose, purple shading. Tall.

Mrs. Jenkins. Tall. White.

Peach Blow. Delicate pink, rose centre.

Prof. Virchow. Medium. Carmine, overlaid with orange-scarlet.

Rynstrom. Medium. Carmine rose.

R. P. Struthers. Tall; early. Bright salmon, crimson eye.

Thor. Medium. Deep salmon pink, with scarlet glow. Aniline red eye.

Widar. Dwarf. Reddish-violet. White centre. Intense color effect.

PEONIES

IN the long list of hardy plants, none stand higher than the Peony. The stately beauty of their bloom, in such an infinite variety of colors, makes them indispensable not only for the garden, but for decorative work of any character where flowers can be used. In the garden or border, when seen in masses against a background of dark foliage, they produce a magnificent effect; and in formal gardens where they can be bedded, they are unrivaled by any other garden plant. For house decoration, they are particularly effective, and many are deliciously fragrant.

Peonies are very hardy, and easily grown in any good garden soil; but it would be well to bear in mind that Peonies, being rank feeders, require a good soil to give the best results, and the greater your care and generosity in feeding them, the greater will be their returns. Peony beds should be mulched heavily each fall with well-rotted manure. In the spring, the coarse manure should be removed and the lighter material lightly forked into the top soil of the beds, care being taken in using the garden fork not to go too deep close to the plants, so as to injure the crowns or the roots. When Peonies begin to form their buds, until the flowers have matured, the plants should have an abundance of water.

TIME TO PLANT. While Peonies transplant best in August, September and October, they can be satisfactorily planted in March or early April, before they commence growth and strong plants, two-or three-year-old, will bloom the first season.

The following selections covering all colors and times of blooming, so that a selection can be had to give bloom from early April until late in June.

PRICES. The prices given in this list are for one-year-old plants and in most varieties, we can supply two- and 3-year-old plants at proportionate prices.

DOUBLE PEONIES

		Each
Flesh.	Adlae Adamson. Flesh rose.....	\$0 75
Purple.	Ambrose Verschaffelt (Calot 1886). Deep crimson-purple; large, cup-shaped bloom, very full and fragrant.....	75
Red.	Atrosanguinea (Calot 1858). Purplish scarlet, shaded with blackish violet; large, semi-double bloom, showing golden stamens.....	1 00
Flesh.	Carnea maxima (Parmentier 1850). Lilac-flesh, large bloom.....	75
Carmine.	Charles Verdier. Carmine flushed with bright violet; lilac reflex; full bloom, bright and handsome; dwarf habit, free bloomer, late and fragrant.....	50
Red.	Comte de Diesbach (Calot 1873). Purplish crimson, very full center; good bloomer; early.....	1 00
White.	Couronne d'or (Calot 1873). Fine white with yellow reflex, center petals sometimes bordered with carmine; the center showing a circle or crown of golden stamens; large imbricated, ball-shaped bloom.....	1 50
White.	Festiva Maxima (Miellez 1851). Pure snow-white, shading to creamy white at base of petal, some petals flaked with crimson-purple. Blooms extra large, of shell-shape, with broad petals. Early and fragrant. A variety of robust habit.....	1 00

PEONIES—Continued

Each

White.	Globosa (Kelway). Paper-white, blotched with crimson. Large full bloom of pure white; very close to <i>P. Festiva maxima</i> in habit of growth and color of bloom, but blooms later	\$1 00
Red.	Grandiflora rubra (Lee's). Rich violaceous red; enormous blooms of good form. A strong grower; very late	1 00
Rose.	Lady Bramwell (English origin). Silvery rose. Bloom of good size and substance, free bloomer and fragrant. Early	75
Blush.	Lady Winborne (Kalway). Pearly blush	1 50
Rose.	Louis d'Estree . Deep rose-pink, fragrant	75
Cherry.	Louis Van Houtte (Calot 1867). Bright purplish cherry-red; large, full globular bloom; fragrant; late	50
Pink.	Marie Houillon (Calot 1869). Large satiny rose-pink. Very good bloom. Late	50
Flesh.	Madam Bollet . Flesh rose, white reflex	1 50
Pink.	Mme. Chaumy (Calot 1861). Soft satiny rose-pink, shaded with bright rose, clearer color on border of petals; center flesh. Late, fragrant	50
Pink.	Mme. Coste (Calot 1873). Guard petals soft shell-pink, center tinted with glossy sulphur-white, sometimes with crimson stain; tufted	75
Flesh.	Mme. Courante (Courante 1850). Rich flesh color, with yellow stamens	50
White.	Mme. de Verneville (Crousse 1885). Sulphur-white; very full bloom, well furnished, with broad guard petals and very compact center. Beautiful and early. Fragrant	1 00
Cherry.	Mme. Lebon (Calot 1885). Brilliant cherry-red, with silvery reflex. Enormous flower; early; fragrant	75
Blush.	Mme. Vilmorin (Dessert). Very fresh, glossy flesh, unicolor. Flowers very double, with high center of broad petals; extra	1 50
Carmine.	Modeste Guerin (Guerin 1845). Rosy carmine, purple tinted towards the center. A large, full globular bloom; fragrant. Early	75
Rose.	Rose Quintal (Calot 1857). Transparent carmine-rose, with salmon tintings; dwarf	35
Crimson.	Rubra Superba (Richardsons). Brilliant dark crimson. Full, double, large, fragrant	1 00
Crimson.	Rubra Triumphans (Delache 1854). Dark purplish crimson, showing golden stamens; strong-growing, broad-petaled variety; semi-double	75
Rose.	Saturnalia (Origin unknown). Lilac-rose, with silvery reflex; enormous flower of fine form	50
Rose.	Sidonie (Miellez 1856). Lilac-rose, shading darker to the center	50
Rose.	Sosthenes (Kelway). Light rose edged with white	75
Tricolor.	Tricolor grandiflora (Buyck 1843). Pink center, intermixed with salmon and pink. A high-built bloom; very fragrant. Free-flowering habit; late	50
Violet.	Violacea (Verdier 1856). Deep purple-violet; blooms large and full; distinct color	50



Anemone japonica

SINGLE PEONIES

The single varieties have been much neglected in favor of the double sorts, but this should not be, as they are quite as showy, and as single specimens or for massing in the shrubberies they are unexcelled. The blooms, from 6 to 8 inches in diameter, are held well above the foliage on stems sufficiently strong to hold them erect, even after heavy rains, when the double varieties droop to the ground. The flowers are of delicate texture and coloring, and if cut when in the bud, open well in the house, and are quite dainty and desirable, especially for table decoration. All have prominent golden stamens.

Each

Pink.	Amiable. Delicate rose pink	\$1 50
Purple.	Comus. A rounded bloom of light purple; free-flowering	75
Purple.	Eclat. Deep purple. A strong grower with wide petals	75
Rose.	Josephine. Bright rose; large loose flowers, with broad petals. A strong grower	1 00
Crimson.	Lucrinus. Medium-sized flowers of rich crimson. Tall	75
Crimson.	Mardonius. Bright crimson blooms of round form; very bright coloring. A dwarf, compact grower	75
Lilac.	Medusa. Rosy lilac	75

OTHER SPECIES OF PEONIES

Each 10

Officinalis rubra plena. This is the very early deep crimson double variety that is so generally used by florists for cut-flowers in early April. It is the third species to bloom	\$1 00	\$8 50
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Tenuifolia plena. This is the double form of <i>Tenuifolia</i> . The bloom is of the same color, but the compactness of the bloom makes the color seem much deeper	1 00	8 50
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N. B.—While the Peonies transplant best in August and September, they can also be moved safely in October and in the spring months, March or early April, before they commence growth. It is possible to move one, two, or three-year-old plants in the spring, and secure bloom the first season. Our collection is large and we will gladly select assortments that will cover a full season of bloom.



FERNS

IT would not be well to pass over special lists, such as are here given, without speaking of the hardy Ferns—a class of plants with wide range and adapting themselves to both wet and dry positions, either in sunlight or shade. The following are a few of the choicest and most easily grown, but many other varieties can be supplied, and we shall be glad to furnish detailed information.

Adiantum pedatum (Maidenhair Fern). The most graceful of our Ferns, attaining a height of from 12 to 18 inches in moist shady locations. It requires a well drained situation. Plant about an inch below the surface of the ground.

Aspidium aerostichoides (Christmas Fern). An evergreen species, about a foot high, with deep green fronds. Easily grown in shade, in good garden soil, well drained. Plant with the new crowns or buds just at the surface.

Aspidium aculeatum braunii (Prickly Shield Fern). A rare Fern with light, glossy green foliage and when grown in very rich soil attains a height of 12 to 15 inches. It is spreading in its habit, similar to the Christmas Fern. Plant with the new crowns just above the surface.

Aspidium eristatum (Crested Wood Fern). For rather wet places, attaining a height of about a foot. Fine for lining walks in moist situations or planting in colonies in shade. Set the crown just above the surface.

Aspidium marginale (Evergreen Wood Fern). Evergreen. Dark green fronds which are rather stiff in appearance. Used for ground-covers under shrubbery. Plant the crowns just above the surface.

Aspidium noveboracense (Shield Fern). A slender Fern growing about a foot high. Fronds 3 to 4 inches wide. For moist, shady locations. Pale green foliage. Should be planted just below the surface of the ground.

Continued page 32

FERNS

Continued from page 31

Asplenium felix-foemina (Lady Fern). Handsome Fern, 2 to 3 feet high, with finely cut foliage. For moist places in sun or shade, in good, rich soil.

Camptosorus rhizophyllus (Walking-leaf). For rocks where always shaded. Plant with plenty of leaf mold.

Dicksonia punctilobula (Gossamer Fern). For either sun or shade. It propagates itself by underground root-stalks.

Onoclea sensibilis (Sensitive Fern). For wet places, or in moist soils in sunny locations or shaded spots, Height 1 foot.

Osmunda regalis (Flowering Fern). Pale green fronds. Will grow in still water, 2 to 3 inches deep, setting the crowns just above the water; also in moist soils, sun or shade. Grows 2 to 3 feet high.

Pellaea atropurpurea (Purple Cliffbrake). Useful for wall planting. The roots cling to crevices in the stone. Fronds 4 to 12 inches long.

Polypodium vulgare (Common Polypody). Evergreen. For rock-work. 4 to 10 inches high, forming dense mats. In planting, set the crown just beneath the soil.

Pteris aquilina (Common Brake). For light sandy soil or in thin woodlands, in either sun or shade.

Woodwardia angustifolia (Chain Fern). For moist garden soil, or rockgardens. 12 inches high.

Prices: Each, 50c.; per 10, \$3.50; per 100, \$25.00

BULBS FOR NATURALIZING

The flower garden is a favorite place for most hardy bulbs, and when planted in groups here and there among perennials and shrubs they give a great deal of pleasure. However, the greatest joy is derived from viewing bulbs in their native method of planting—in drifts or masses—naturalized.

As spring approaches, the somber winter browns and dull greens of deciduous and evergreen plants are suddenly transformed into an unrivaled setting, studded with brilliantly colored and fragrant flowers. Bulbs alone can give this cheery and effective contrast. What greater thrill is there than seeing the first drift of crocuses, to be followed by numerous other bulbs adapted to this type of planting. Only a few are listed below. If you have some favorite variety let us know and we will supply you.

Scilla campanulata, blue (Wood's Hyacinth)

Scilla campanulata, alba

Narcissus poeticus (Poets Narcissus)

Narcissus medium trumpet

Cypripediums (Hardy Orchids)

Muscari botryoides (Blue Bottle) (Grape Hyacinth)

Eranthus hyemalis (Winter-Aconite)

Lilium canadensis

Lilium candidum

Lilium superbum

Lilium tigrinum

Lilium henryi

Trilliums (Woods Lily or Wake Robin)

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